

RICH AUTOIST, IN RACE WITH DEATH, THWARTS BANDITS

With Plucky Girl Guiding Him Over Perilous Mountain Passes, "Jimmy" Randolph Hurls Car Through the Night at Breakneck Speed, Heading Off Express Train in Time to Warn Crew and Passengers of Impending Danger.

Hurling through stony ravines and over perilous mountain passes, "Jimmy" Randolph, millionaire sportsman, raced with death yesterday in his high-powered motor car, and won.

Through his sheer grit and daring, the lives of scores of passengers on the Overland Coast Limited train were saved, and the plot of train bandits to take \$20,000 from the express cars was thwarted. Randolph shot his car over the road to Rosedale Junction, Cal., at a breakneck clip, and succeeded in warning the train crew and passengers of the danger that was imminent.

GIRL GUIDES DRIVER

Though the road was unknown to him, Randolph agreed to attempt the feat of heading off the train as soon as he was informed of the plot. A brave western girl, Wynne Overton, pluckily volunteered to take the trip with Randolph and she guided him in the whirlwind fight through the night.

The Limited had a start of 30 minutes when Randolph set out in pursuit from Palling Center. Never once Miss Overton says, did he shut off the throttle though twice they nearly skidded off cliffs into deep ravines.

"We didn't speak throughout the whole trip," she said. "I was too scared to, maybe he couldn't have

heard me anyway. I pointed directions to him as best I could and he seemed to sense every turn of the road. When we overtook the train at the Junction, everything went black before my eyes. Even now that wild trip through the night seems like an awful dream."

The train robbers' plot and the consequent thrilling race that thwarted it has caused a big sensation throughout the country. At Police theatre yesterday where it had its presentation—for it is the story of "A Mile a Minute," the headline vanishing feature at the playhouse—it held an audience spellbound.

"A Mile a Minute" is the fastest moving, most realistic piece of stagecraft ever presented here. Advertisers

Our Query and Reply Department

How much did Germany compel France to pay her after the Franco-Prussian war?

Five milliards of francs, or \$1,000,000,000.

How many Japanese and Chinese are there in the United States? Where are they located? What is their chief occupation?

There are at present 143,688 Japanese and Chinese in the United States, 72,157 Japanese and 71,531 Chinese. This does not include United States territory, such as Alaska, Hawaii, etc. Of the Japanese 68,070 are males and of the Chinese 68,856 males; 39.3 per cent of the Japanese cannot speak English, while the per cent of Chinese who cannot speak our language is 41.2.

The employment in which the largest number of Japanese and Chinese are engaged is as servants. The second is farm and dairy work; third, laundry; fourth, gardening; fifth, laborers on railroads, and, sixth, retail dealers.

The six states having the greatest number of Japanese and Chinese are: California, 41,256 Japanese and 36,248 Chinese; Washington, 12,924 Japanese and 2,709 Chinese; Oregon, 3,418 Japanese and 7,363 Chinese; Colorado, 2,200 Japanese and 373 Chinese; New York, 1,247 Japanese and 5,206 Chinese; and Wyoming, 1,506 Japanese and 246 Chinese. Pennsylvania has 199 Japanese and 1,784 Chinese.

In California the Japanese operate farms to the extent of 99,254 acres and the Chinese 43,163 acres. The states next to California in which the Japanese have the most farm land are Texas, Colorado, Washington, Utah, Oregon, Nebraska and Idaho.

What is the significance of the golden ball, and why are there three of them? The three golden balls are derived from the armorial bearings of the Medici family, the earliest and most famous of the money lenders of Lombardy. This device was first used by the agents of the Medici in London and was afterward adopted by others. According to some historians, the three balls are meant for three gilded pills, in allusion to the profession of medicine, in which the Medici family was eminent and from which they derived their name. Another version tells of the exploit of Averardo de Medici, a commander under Charlemagne, who slew the giant Mugello and whose club he bore away as a trophy. This, mace, or club, had three iron balls, which the family adopted as their device.

Has the official flag of the United States any specified dimensions? The garrison flag of the army is made of bunting, thirty-five feet long and twenty feet wide, thirteen stripes, and in the upper quarter, next the staff, the union of stars on a blue field and extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top.

Who was the first English speaking suffragist? Was she British or American?

The claims of three women are put forward for the distinction, and all were Americans. The earliest of these was Miss Margaret Brent, a niece of Lord Baltimore and of Lord Leonard Calvert, governor of the colony. On June 9, 1647, Governor Calvert died. Margaret was his executrix. She claimed also the right of acting as Lord Baltimore's attorney, and this was allowed.

EXTENSION OF ELM STREET WILL ADD TO CITY REVENUE

So William P. Kirk Tells Members of Common Council.

"In this petition I am not asking the city to close to public use valuable property. I am asking you to open public use property that will be increased in value and that will add to the city's income by increase in taxation," said William P. Kirk, member of the board of apportionment speaking to the common council last night in favor of the extension of Elm street from Harrison street to Courtland street. Mr. Kirk said if the extension was ordered he would build a large business building on his property and that the neighbors would be benefited by the new back yards would be opened for business purposes.

Mr. Kirk said the block bounded by Fairview, Fairfield, Fairfield, Golden Hill and Courtland streets is the second largest in area in the city yet he said the property in this block was in the grand list for but \$450,000. The block bounded by Fairfield, Golden Hill, Cannon, Courtland and Broad streets was but 1,200 feet away from the proposed extension is the smallest in the city yet it is in the grand list for more than \$1,500,000.

"The extension of Elm street will develop this block more quickly into what it is bound to grow in time, namely a central valuable business locality," continued Mr. Kirk. "Supt. Birmingham of the police department and President Behrens of the charities department both favor a rear outlet to the police and charities building so that the ambulance and police patrol wagon may pass quickly and readily without interference with traffic on main arteries of travel. The proposed extension of the street will pass along the line of the city property at the police and charities building and permit of a rear exit. If the city engineer will give me grades for the street I will build this house the present for beginning."

George M. Baldwin, said the proposed extension would take a considerable portion of the property of his wife who owns much of the same street section. He said that he did not think that either he or his wife would oppose the extension but it would take about 60 feet of their garden and with such steep grades there would not be available for building. John D. Carpenter opposed the extension on the same ground. He said his property would not be benefited.

A protest against the extension from Jennie E. King and Katherine Keller Barnes of Rockford, Ill., was also read. They own the Golden Hill Hotel property.

Carl Foster said The Bridgeport Projectile Co., was willing to build a sewer in Wilmot avenue at its own expense if the city cannot build this sewer for it. He said the concern he represents is building a large factory and must have a sewer in order to conduct its business.

Col. John E. Roessler appeared for Mrs. M. Clinton Penfield to oppose the plan to lay a sewer in Beacon Rock harbor. He said the city maps were faulty when they showed that Beacon street extended to the harbor wharf. He said the extension of the sewer to the end of the street is Mrs. Penfield's property. He asked for a postponement for a week. He said Mrs. Penfield had received no notice of intention to build the sewer and so had no time to decide what was best to be done. Mayor Wilson said a postponement could not be granted but that the hearing was only a preliminary step and Mrs. Penfield might present her protest to the sewer committee later.

Judge Beers then interposed. He represented Thomas Carr who owns much of the property near the junction of Beacon street and Seabright avenue. Judge Beers said the hearing was not legal because the council proposed to build a sewer across private property unless notice was given in writing six days before. On motion of Alderman Olson the hearing was postponed until June 21.

Fire Commissioner Lindquist appeared in favor of the establishment of an 8 foot building line in Ashley street. Alderman Roswell read the protests of Benjamin Pike and James Stewart who own considerable property in that street. They opposed the establishment of the line along their property.

John Cavanaugh said cesspools are overflowing in Fairview avenue where a sewer was badly needed there. He had a petition signed by a number of property owners in the street. Thomas F. White asked for the extension of the sewer in Alpine street and a petition from Dorothy Gray and others was read asking for the continuation of the sewer in Hawley avenue.

Alderman Carr asked the council to grant the petition of Col. John H. Mc Murray for the abolishment of the building line in Myrtle avenue so that he may build a large addition and improve his property. Attorney John C. Chamberlain opposed the motion. He said that under the charter the council had no right to abolish a building line once it was established unless the consent was obtained of all the property owners above and below where it was proposed to abolish the line.

Alderman Cole's attempt to have the Stratford avenue draw bridge kept closed between 7:45 and 8 a. m. is frowned on by the War department. From the U. S. engineers' department came a letter last night saying that this could not be granted unless greater necessity was shown. Alderman Cole will not press the matter further.

The matter of raising the \$16,012.74 county tax which is due and payable on July 1st was referred to the miscellaneous committee.

On motion of Alderman Olsen it was voted to provide \$2,000 from unexpended revenues to repair the Fresh Air Home at Fairfield so that neglected children in care of the Charities department may be housed there. The children are at present housed in Laurel avenue and the residents of the neighborhood object. They have besieged Alderman Olsen with requests to have the children moved to some other locality and the alderman last night welcomed the suggestion of Supt. Gordon of the Charities department that the money be provided to repair the Fresh Air home and the children placed there.

Alderman Staggs said he favored submitting the question of establishing a municipal ice plant to the voters but he did not think the plant could be successfully established and conducted for \$200,000. "It will be a losing proposition," he said. "Who is to run it? Will the aldermen give their time for nothing peddling ice for the benefit of the city? Does anyone suppose for a moment that we can clear \$17,000 to \$20,000 per year on this ice plant? That is what will be necessary if the plant is to pay for itself."

By vote of the council the question of bonding for \$200,000 for the establishment of the municipal ice plant will be submitted to the voters at the special election of June 19.

IMPROVING THE LAWN.

Repair, Improvement and General Management.

The improvement of an old lawn is a very much more difficult problem than establishing a new one. In many cases it is impracticable to attempt the improvement of an old lawn that is in bad condition say the specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. However, if a reasonably good turf obtains, it is possible to better it materially by re-seeding, fertilizing, and watering. In the majority of cases improvement is desirable in the spring, since at this season many bare spots are in evidence as the result of the preceding winter. If the areas to be improved are small they can be handworked and re-seeded with little difficulty. If they are large, it is usually advisable to spade them up, work thoroughly, and seed, as in the case of starting a new lawn. In any event, re-seeding should be done early in the spring with a liberal quantity of the mixture before described.

When the stand of grass is thin over the entire lawn or a greater portion of it, a specialy dressed seed with small disks has been found very satisfactory for cutting the seed into the soil and thereby producing favorable conditions for germination and subsequent growth. In the early spring, however, the soil is usually loose as a result of the freezing and thawing and is in sufficiently open condition to permit the seed to be covered with little difficulty. After seeding, if the ground has become quite dry, rolling is usually beneficial. Care should be taken when mowing or watering the newly seeded areas to avoid disturbing the young grass. This caution always applies in a measure to fall seeding, although there is not so much danger of damage in the case of the latter.

Fertilizing.

The management of the lawn after it is once established is an extremely important matter, and there are a few general practices that should be followed carefully. Beginning in the early spring, the first thing to do is to remove with a rake the top dressing that has been applied the fall before. After removing this it is usually advisable to apply some fertilizer, even though the soil is already reasonably fertile. One of the very best fertilizers for the lawn in the spring is a mixture of soda, but on account of its quick action and its caustic effect extreme caution should be used in its application. Five pounds of nitrate of soda are sufficient for 1,000 square feet of lawn, and if applied in solution with the watering pot and the grass then thoroughly watered with a hose, there is little danger of scalding. Bone meal is probably the best commercial fertilizer to use on a lawn, considering the danger from the misuse of nitrate of soda. Bone meal can be used without taking any special caution in its application, as it is in no way injurious to the grass. Eight pounds to 1,000 square feet is a liberal application. Any commercial fertilizer that is used should be applied early in the spring when the grass begins to grow. In fact, bone

meal can be used to advantage every month during the growing season, except perhaps July and August. Fertilizing through the season is especially beneficial in keeping the grass stimulated at times when it would otherwise be more or less inactive. Pulverized limestone as a top dressing is very helpful, and an application of this substance can be made either in the fall, winter or spring. Lime corrects the acidity of the surface soil and is useful in checking the growth of moss and various other plants that are detrimental to the grass.

THE FIFTY WORST WEEDS.

The government bureau of agriculture has just published a descriptive list of Fifty Worst Weeds in the United States. To many a grown up boy who used to work on the farm, this list will bring back to his mind the hours that he used to spend on his hands and knees in his father's garden.

The ease with which weeds root themselves and flourish is one of the mysteries of the government of the world. You may not be able to make grass grow in your lawn, even if you fertilize and water it. But a head of puslane, ("pusley"), even if rooted up and left dry in the sun, will attach itself to the soil and flourish again.

The removal of weeds is the task that makes gardening unpopular with the majority of people. It is one thing to plant seeds and start your crop on some pleasant spring day, quite another to fight the weeds that appear in the hot sun. Machines may remove them on large tracts. But in the smaller gardening one must root for himself with his hoe, and often stretch himself on all fours. It is work that is largely done by aliens and other low paid classes of labor.

To the good farmer the absence or presence of weeds is the sign of efficiency or inefficiency. The red taint of sorrel in the field is the sign of the debt and the mortgage. The thrifty farmer will let his buildings go unpainted sooner than let some noxious weed get a deadly foothold among his crops.

But even the weeds have their friends. Probably no plant has been more of a favorite with the poets than the daisy, which is sung to heaven as the embodiment of simple grace

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Bits of Byplay

By Luke McLuke

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Depends on Your Curves.
Dear Luke—Some of my friends accuse me of being a corn fed, and I wish you would answer a question for me. If a girl weighs 150 pounds or less, do you put her in the corn fed class?—Gertie May Davis, Portsmouth, O.

Oh, Jay!
The kindest words
The boss can say
Are just these four—
"I've raised your pay!"

Help!
"Gee, but business is rotten!" said the thin man as he addressed the fat man on the rear platform of the car. "I am laying off hands every day."

"That's funny," returned the fat man. "I'm putting on hands every day."

"What business are you in?" asked the thin man.

"I'm a watchmaker," replied the fat man.

Coming to Blows.
Though soldiers are not prone to bicker, as everybody knows; When they respond to bugle calls, Do they not come to blows?

Maybe!
"Why is it that misfortunes come in pairs?" asked the old fogey.

"I don't know," replied the growler. "But maybe it is because the other fellow has three of a kind."

Sincerely,
No man can produce great things who is not thoroughly sincere in dealing with himself.—Lowell.

Envy.
"Oh, dear, I wish I was a turtle!" "What an absurd idea! Why?" "A turtle has a snap."—Exchange.



Benjamin Franklin—"Father of American Diplomacy"

AMERICA has never produced a greater statesman than Franklin, who was revered by the people second only to Washington. He was a signer of both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, and his wisdom made the latter a possibility. The great Lord Chatham pronounced him not only an honor to the Anglo-Saxon people, but to human nature. In every capitol of Europe he was a welcome guest, and he it was who induced France to lend us ships, men and money during the darkest days of the Revolution. Upon his death Congress ordered a general mourning of a month. In France it was decreed that all members of the national assembly should wear mourning for three days. So long as Americans treasure the Republic and Personal Liberty as the noblest of all human blessings, the fame of Franklin can never perish. Personally he was possessed of robust health; he was a well-shaped man, of a wise but merry nature; he had the head of a Greek philosopher; while his grace, his noble bearing and winning personality made him a conspicuous figure in any assemblage of great men. He was a moderate user of all his lifetime of Old Madeira and barley-malt brews. It is safe to say that he toasted the New Republic with every great man of Europe and America. Franklin considered his work in building the Constitution his greatest service to posterity. Upon the self-evident declaration of the Constitution of the United States Anheuser-Busch 58 years ago launched their gigantic institution. To-day, wherever Americans go for health, or business, or pleasure, their famed brand BUDWEISER is there. Its popularity, due to its quality, purity, mildness and exquisite flavor, has daily grown in public favor until 7500 people are constantly employed to keep pace with the ever-increasing demand. When in St. Louis visit the home of BUDWEISER.

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